Senator Morton Reviewing Ex-Secretary Cox's Policy.

Treasury Leaks Stopped by the House.

Consideration of the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1871. THE PHILADELPHIA INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION. The House bill for an international exposition at

Mr. Scorr, (rep.) of Pa., moved to refer it to the mmittee on Foreign Relations.

Philadelphia in 1876 was received.

Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., thought the Committee on Manufactures a more appropriate reference. as the bill looked to an exposition of manufactures. There were other considerations, particularly as to the selection of a place of exhibition, which were entitled to weight. He moved to refer it to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Scorr replied his only anxiety was that the bill should have a fair consideration. The exhibition was not limited to manufactures, but would in clude the arts and sciences. If the reference was to be dictated by the claims of different places he suggested that it ought to go to the Committee on

be dictated by the claims of different places he suggested that it ought to go to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Cameron, (rep.) of Pa., advocating his colleague's motion, remarked that Pennsylvania, unlike New York, was not continually grabbing at everything that was offered and trying to pick up that which was not. For years there had not been an office, no matter how small, which New York had not obtained when it was possible for her Senators to get it for her. In commerce the same greed was manifested. Everything, somehow, seemed to be decided in New York interests. He went on to argue that Philadelphia was entitled to the selection on account of her historical pre-eminence.

Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y., said the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cameron) was entirely mistaken in supposing that his colleague (Mr. Fenton) or himself was jealous of Philadelphia; on the contrary, they both felt the greatest pride in that place.

Mr. Cameron disclaimed having imputed jealousy

or himself was jealous of Philadelphia; on the contrary, they both felt the greatest pride in that place.

Mr. Cameron disclatmed having imputed jealousy to any one. He thought New York had enough to be proud of without being jealous of any other city.

Mr. Comeling said he was about saying, when interrupted, that New York feit proud of Philadelphia as one of her most flouristing suburbs. Anything the New York senators could do to contribute to the importance of Philadelphia, or any other of the villages surrounding New York, they would be very glad to do so. As to the manner in which the claims of certain localities had been arranged, particularly those of New York and Philadelphia, there were many people who believed the honorable Senator (Mr. Cameron) knew more than he had stated. There were those who believed that when the War Department was under a former administration the State of New York was indeeted for many appointments in the selection of men who lived in Pennsylvania. Nothing was known of their New York residence until they had received their onices. It was said these appointments had been distributed so plentifully in Pennsylvania that it became necessary to locate the residence of the surplus recipients somewhere eise, and the most eligible State was New York. However he did not wish to go into that matter. The Senator (Mr. Cameron) might know more about it than himself. As to the committee proposed by his colleague, neither of the New York Senators were upon 1, while if the bill went to the Poreign Relations Committee it would be for no reason except that the very distinguished Senator from that State (Mr. Cameron) was a member of it. The claims of New York would possibly be overruled in this way, notwithstanding that city was the largest in the country, the very centre of all travel on this Continent, both internal and external.

Mr. Cameron was a member of the senator's colleague in the House had also induiged.

Mr. Conkling (aside)—We don't claim it as wit, but as a geographical fact.

Mr. Ca

but as a geographical fact.

Mr. Cameron, without noticing the interruption, said he was disposed to freat as a jest what the Senator (Mr. Conking) had said about the credit of Pennsylvania appointments being charged to New York account; that senator had joked with himself than the unitaries. York account; that senator had joked with himself upon the subject privately. He knew his friend from New York did not mean to attribute to himself any intentional wrong doing. Under his own administration in the War Office New York had received more than her numerical share of appointments, and he could say, for himself, he had invariably selected only those whom he knew to be loyal and brave, irrespective of locality.

Mr. Scott remarked that by giving the government sanction to the Philadelphia celebration of the centennal anniversary of American independence

and brave, irrespective of locality.

Mr. Scott remarked that by giving the government sanction to the Philadelphia celebration of the centennial anniversary of American independence the local celebrations of New York, Cincinnati, or any of the numerous towns of the country, would not be interfered with; while the propriety of designating Philadelphia was perfectly obvious. The suggestion of Mr. Conking, that Philadelphia was one of the suburbs of New York, he regarded as a favorable recommendation, because the honest and intelligent people of the country who would attend such an exposition would rather be quartered in a suburb of New York than to be exposed to the vices and annoyances of the "seething?" metropolis. If the bill was defeated for the reasons urged against it, the next step would probably be the removal of the old bell, the State House and Philadelphia herself bodily over to New York.

Upon Mr. Scott's motion a division demanded by Mr. Fenton resulted in its adoption, thirty-five Senators rising in the affirmative and a negative vote not being insisted upon.

EQUALIZING THE PAY OF BUREAU OFFICERS.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, from the Committee on Fluance, reported the bill to equalize and fix the salaries of certain bureau officers, with amendments. It now provides for the payment of the salary of \$4,500 per annum to each of the following officers:—The Assistant Secretaries, and also the Comptrollers; the Solicitor, the Register, the Auditors, the Commissioners of Customs and the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, the Assistant Postmaster Generals, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Commissioner of Pensions and the Commissioner of Indian Afairs.

Mr. Ramser, (rep.) of Minn., from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill authorizing the establishment of oceas mail steamship service between the United States and Australia.

It directs the Postmaster General to contract with William H. Webb, Een Holladay and associates, for

aim. It directs the Postmaster General to contract with william H. Webb, Een Holladay and associates, for carrying the mails monthly between San Francisco and Australia and New Zealand by a line of steam ships, at a compensation not exceeding \$500,000 per annum.

annum.

Mr. Coll, (rep.) of Cai., introduced a bill for the relief of census marshals, directing the Secretary of the Interior to increase one hundred per cent the compensation of Assistant United States Marshals employed in taking the census in the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains.

THE OCRAN TELEGRAPH BILL.

The Senate occupied some time in discussing the House resolution for a joint committee on ocean telegraph legislation, Mr. Casselly expressing his distrust of the proposed policy of extending government aid to cable companies, and Mr. Edmunds objecting on principle to special committees on any subject.

During the discussion Mr. Sumber, (rep.) ef Mass., produced a letter from a memoer of the House, stating reasons why it would not be expedient for RELIEF OF CENSUS MARSHALS.

produced a letter from a memoer of the House, stating reasons why it would not be expedient for the Senate to proceed with the matter to-day.

The reading of the letter was objected to by Mr., WILLIAMS as in violation of the rule to maintain the

The reading of the letter was objected to by Mr. WILLIAMS as in violation of the rule to maintain the independence of each house by prohibiting either being influenced by the action of the other. The objection was sustained by the Vice President. The Mr. Nyr., (rep.) of Nev., appealed to his friend Mr. Summer to let something come up in the Senate for once without his (Mr. Summer) introducing a letter on the subject. (Laughter.)

Mr. BUNNER replied that his letter was not anonymous this time. (Renewed laughter.) of Vt., to table the subject failed by 23 to 25, when it was laid over till the next morning hour.

FEMALE REMONSTRANCE AGAINST FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. EDAYUNDS presented and had read the remonstrance of Mrs. General Sherman and one thousand other ladies against female suffrage. The remonstrants, including among their number the wives of Senators and Representatives and prominent men in professional life throughout the country, state their belief that their communication represents the senators and Representatives and prominent men in professional life throughout the country, state their belief that their communication represents the gober convictions of a majority of the women of the bountry. They assert that, while shrinking from

CONGRESS.

public notoriety, they are too deeply and palarmally impressed by the grave perils which threaten their peace and happiness in the proposed changes in their peace and happiness in the proposed changes in their olivid and pointical rights longer to remain sitent. Among other objections they urge that the Holy Scriptures inculcate for women a sphere higher than and apart from that of public life, secause, as women, they find a full measure of duties, cares and responsibilities, and are unwilling to bear additional burdens manufed to their paysical organization, because the extension of the souring would be averse to the interests of the working women of the country, and would introduce in the marriage relation a fruitful element of discord, increasing the already alarming prevalence of discord, increasing the alread

mittee.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Resolutions were offered by Mr. RAMSEY calling upon the Postmaster General for any information he may have in reference to the amount of free matter transmitted through the mails. Adopted.

By Mr. SAWYER, (rep.) of S. C.—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senato what States and Territories have fully paid their respective proportions of the direct tax levied by the act of Congress of August, 1:61; what States and Territories have fully paid their respective proportions of the direct tax levied by the amounts due after such payment, the reasons why payments have not been made and what efforts are being made with a view to the collection of said tax; also whether the accounts of the boards of the direct tax commissioners, appointed under the act of 1862, have been adjusted, and what is the condition of the property in the several States lately in insurrection, which, under the operation of the possession of the United States. Adopted.

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL APPROPRIATION.

The House joint resolution appropriating \$250,000 for continuing the work on the Louisville and Portland Chank and \$341,000 for the convection of the

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL APPROPRIATION.
The House joint resolution appropriating \$250,000 for continuing the work on the Louisville and Portland Canal, and \$341,000 for the completion of the bes Moines rapids, was received from the House.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich, moved to refer it to the Committee on Commerce, remarking that he was opposed to making a distinction in favor of these improvements as against all others embraced in the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, to be reported in about four weeks.

reported in about four weeks.
Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of lowa, upon the importance of an immediate appropriation for Des Moines rapids, stated that if the embankment was not riprapped at once the spring freshets would wash it away.

Messrs, Sherman, Howell, Morton and Kellogg

Messis, Sheman, Howell, Morton and Kellogg favored the immediate passage of the appropriations, when Mr. Changler's motion was rejected and the joint resolution passed.

On motion of Mr. Ross, (rep.) of Kan., the House bill for a commission to investigate the claims arising from the depredations committed by or upon the Indians in Kansas was considered.

Mr. Ross explained that the bill did not contemplate any expenditure of money but required the Mr. Ross explained that the bill did not contemplate any expenditure of money, but required the claims to be submitted to Congress before a dollar was paid out. The bill was passed as amended to extend to Nebraska.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PATTERSON Introduced bills allowing criminals to testify in their own behalf in the District of Columbia, and relative to the Reform School of the District, Referred.

MI. PATTERSON INtroduced bills allowing criminals to testify in their own behalf in the District of Columbia, and relative to the Reform School of the District. Referred.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Trumbull's bill to relieve Congressmen from Importantly and to preserve the independence of the several departments of the government.

Mr. Morron said the reform contemplated by the bill was of the spurious kind; that much cheap popularity had been made upon what was called civil service reform, many writers and speakers on the subject scarcely understanding what was meant by it. The abuse of the civil service had been grossly exaggerated, particularly in the speech of the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Trumbull. He was surprised to hear the fashionable charge of corruption among Congressmen reterated by that Senator, when the fact was well known that cases of corruption in high places, it any existed, were the exceptions, not the general rule; and in politics no general rule could apply to which there were not exceptions. The Senator (Trumbull) thought the government could be run better without the politicians. But his system was an impossibility. It would require the perfection of human nature. Plato's dream of a republic was Utopian and never could be realized. Appointments to office, irrespective of politics, as a system, would suit the democrats remarkably well while not in power, but not a moment after that. It had been alleged by Mr. Trumbull that there were in the departments more than twice as many clerks as were needed to do the business. The inference from this would be very injurious to the administration, as indicating that it was rotten and corrupt.

Mr. Morron submitted that it was not true; that in no event could the assertion be substantiated as to more than five per cent of the alleged number. If the author of the statement could produce any evidence for his assertion he was bound to let the country have it, in order that the men who countenanced the employment of u

seretary Cox, late of the Interior Department. He would now give the Senator another authority—the Senator from Onio (Mr. Sherman)—whose statement at the last session, if not that there were twice as many clerks, was certainly that there were many more than were required by the departments to perform the duties. If the Senator (Morton) would now put the question to the Senator from lowa (Harian), who at one time presided over one of the departments, an answer would, doubtless, be given.

wen. Mr. NyE inquired whether the number of depart-

Mr. NyE inquired whether the number of department clerks was not limited by law.

Mr. Trumbull believed there was a regulation by law, but there was nothing to prevent the occasional increase of the force by Congress.

Mr. NyE thought a sufficient remedy was to be had in a specific limitation of the number.

Mr. Trumbull, alluding to the penalty of imprisonment imposed by the bill upon Congressmen soliciting appointments, said he thought his friend Nye would be able to keep out of the Penitentary. He had kept out thus far. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nye replied that his apprehension was not for himself, but for the distinguished Senator from Illinois, who had probably recommended twice as many appointments as any other Senator.

Mr. Trumbull explained that for many years he had almost entirely abstained from any recommendations.

lations.

Mr. Morron said he was aware that the late Sec Mr. Morton said he was aware that the late Secretary of the Interior had acquired considerable reputation in this matter of civil service reform, and referred to an article in the North American Review as substantiating his assertion, that that gentleman had set up for himself a superior morality on this point. He had claimed to inaugurate a reform, in which he was encountered, as he said in his letter of resignation, by the politicians, but the inference was that during his official tenure he acted up to his convictions, and did not allow a Congressman to dictate an appointment. Now, the facts (as shown from the records) were, that upon that gentleman's assumption of his office there were 689 clerks in the Interior Department, and when he left it there were 688—one man, perhaps, having died; in the interior bepartment, and when he left it there were 688—one man, perhaps, having died; therefore, according to Mr. Trumbuil, there were twice as many clerks there as were needed, and but one less than the number when the Secretary left. Unlike Mr. Cox, Secretary Boutwell, without any special pretensions to civil service reform, had reduced the force under him in the same time some 400 or 500.

Mr. MOBTON proceeded further in vindication of the department clerks from what he called the

Mr. Morrox proceeded further in vindication of the department clerks from what he called the grossly unjust charge of Mr. Trambull, that a large portion of them were useless and incompetent. He claimed that the public business was now discharged very creditably, and argued to show the impossibility of maintaining in the face of our free institutions the life tenure "bureaucratic" systems of Prussis and England. The only effect of doing away with the system of recommendations for office, instead of dimmissing the crowd of office seekers, would be to compel applicants either to visit Washington or transact their business through office brokers. The politicians could not be dispensed with without changing the character of the government, and enabling public officials to turn a deaf ear to the entreaties of those who had elevated them to power.

Several Senators desiring to speak on this bill no vote was reached, its further consideration being deferred till Wednesday next. At five o'clock, after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1871.

Mr. Banks, (rep.) of Mass., asked leave to offer resolution requesting the Senate to return the con surrent resolution passed by the House last Monday for the appointment of a joint committee on a

Mr. STARKWEATHER, (rep.) of Conn., objected.

TRANSPORTATION OF CATTLE BY RAILROAD. The House then resumed the consideration of the illi reported yesterday from the Committee on Agriculture for the better care of cattle in transit by railroad or other means of transportation.

Mr. SWANN, (dem.) of Md., opposed the bill as one

which would add largely to the cost of transportation by delay and by the derangement of time tables The question was whether Congress should take the The question was whether Congress should take the control of the subject and undertake to manage not only the great national affairs entrusted to it, but also to manage and control all the railroad companies. Congress might as well undertake to control railroad fares as to regulate how railroad cars shall be heated and lighted. All sorts of complaints would be made to Congress on those subjects as soon as it established the principle in the passage of this bill. his bill.

Mr. Archer (dem.) of Md., thought the constitu-ionality of the bill doubtful; but he would waive

should rather compel railroad companies to turnish such cars as would allow cattle to be fed and watered and rested in. Such cars had been patonted and made.

Mr. Cook. (rep.) of Ill., declared himself in favor of the bill as an act of humanity, not doubting in the least the constitutional power of Congress to require that the transportation of cattle shall be conducted on principles of common humanity.

Mr. Scofield, (rep.) of Pa., said he was himself a State rights man, as it used to be called when he was in the democratic ranks. He had always believed in local legislation—in township and county and state legislation, but when they came to a subject which reached all over the country, and which no county and no State could control, then he held that if Congress had power over it and under the constitution, that power should be exercised. He held that that power existed under the clause of the constitution which gave Congress power to regulate commerce between the States.

Mr. Eldridge, (dem.) of Wis., argued against the constitutionality and against the propriety of the bill. There was no difficulty in the way of the state of Pennsylvania or any other State legislating to prevent cruelty to animals passing through her territory. The principle of the bill would perint Congress to regulate the harness and feed of every horse and mule engaged in carrying goods between two States. He thought it was wise to leave the subject to knose most interested in it—the cattle raisers and cattle transporters.

Mr. Dawrs, (rep.) of Mass., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the allowance and the manner of the allowance of the claim of George Chorpenning (\$443,000, approved July 15, 1870, and requesting the Sixth Auditor to delay the payment of any warrant therefor until the committee reports, the committee on Payment of any warrant therefor until the committee reports, the committee on the expansion and subsequent enforced resignation of cadets Baird, Fleekinger and Barnes from the

Commerce.

SETTLERS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. MOORE, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a bill for the relief of settlers on public lands or claimants under the existing law who have served in the army or

the existing law who have served in the army or navy. Referred.

THE HOUSE IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House then, at twenty minutes to two, went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Scoffeid in the caalr, and resumed consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

A discussion took place on a proviso reported in the bill, directing that hereafter no laws or treaties shall be published in newspapers except those which are of a general nature, and which laws or parts of laws shall be selected by the Secretary of State.

parts of laws shall be selected by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Benjamin, (rep.) of Mo., offered an amendment repealing the law authorizing such publication. He said that the expenditure was useress for any practical purpose. The lifty thousand dollars which it cost might as well be thrown into the Potomae. The only object of it was to enable some partisan papers to eke out a sort of sickly existence. Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., made the point of order that the amendment proposed general legislation and was not in order in an appropriation bill. The CHAIRMAN sustained the point of order.

Mr. MANNARD differed entirely with the gentleman from Missouri as to the utility of such publication. This was a government of the people, and the government should be brought as closely in communication with the people as possible, and in no way tould that be done so readily and effectively as by the publication of the laws.

Mr. Lapin, (rep.) of N. Y., offered an amendment limiting the publication to two papers in each State and Territory. Agreed to.

Mr. Rogers, (dem.) of Ark., offered an amendment requiring these to be papers having the largest circulation. Rejected.

Mr. Benjamn offered a substitute for the whole paragraph as follows:—

circulation. Rejected.

Mr. BENJAMIN offered a substitute for the whole paragraph as follows:—

For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, \$10,000; and all laws requiring laws to be published in newspapers are hereby repealed.

He repeated his argument in support of the pro-

position.

Mr. Maynard repeated his point of order, but the chairman ruled that the objection was made too late. After further opposition, by Messrs. Palmer and Platt, the substitute was agreed to by a vote of 69 to 62. 69 to 62.

An amendment offered by Mr. Allison, (rep.) of Jowa, to insert in the paragraph making appropria-

An amendment offered by Mr. ALLISON, (rep.) of Iowa, to insert in the paragraph making appropriations for the office of the First Compitoller of the Treasury an Item for four chiefs of divisions, at \$2.500 each, gave rise to a long discussion.

Mr. Dawks opposed the amendment on the ground, chiefly, that the Secretary of the Treasury was preparing a bill reorganizing the entire department and that Congress should not interfere sporadically with such reorganization. He mentioned as an instance of the necessity of it the fire of the mentioned as an instance of the necessity of it the constant of payment who had then been in eighteen bureaus and had still three bureaus to visit before it could be paid.

our caus and has still three bureaus to visit before it could be paid.

The amendment was rejected.

After proceeding in the bill as far as the thirty-seventh page the committee rose, and the House, at half-past four o'clock, adjourned.

THE PIRATICAL PLOT.

Letter from General Jordan Denying It.

In the HERALD of to-day is a long letter-dated January 1-under the prominent heading, "A Piratical Plot or Plan to Seize the Steamship Ocean Queen on her Last Voyage to Aspinwall," &c. According to this letter General Ryan, a passenger on the eamer in question, was charged with the execution of the extraordinary "plot" or "plan," and was to e aided by some 200 recruits or Cubans, who were go on the same steamer for that purpose and as a way also of going to Cuba.

Assuredly, I would not regard it necessary to

notice or deny such a story were it not thought

notice or deny such a story were it not thought worthy of an editorial notice in the Herald, ending with this paragraph:—"If the Cubans in this city, in order to accomplish their plans, are arranging pratical expeditions, it will be well for our steamship owners to be on their guard."

Be assured no such plan was ever thought of for one moment as the seizure of the Ocean Queen. General Ryan went in that steamer as a mere passenger, and assuredly had no idea at any time that he was to be accompanied to Aspinwall by any body of men, large or small, bound to Cuba.

I take this occasion to sav the Cubans in the United States do not rely for the enfranchisement of their country, or even for the opportunity to get there themselves, upon measures taken and executed in violation of the laws of the United States. It cannot be shown that they have ever violated those laws which they would fain believe are just enough, if properly construed and executed, to give them all they ask, as americans, of this country.

While they have uniformly tried to obey or conform to the laws of the country, they have seen them, nowever, fiagrantly abused in behalf of their enemy, the Spanish government: as for example in the case of the Florida, which has just been released from federal custody alters detention of five months. This detention has been due to charges purely exparte, which Judge Biatchford now pronounces to have been utterly anfounded, as the vessel and her owners had been engaged in a strictly commercial operation.

nave been utterly dinounded, as the vessel and her owners had been engaged in a strictly commercial operation.

But not only is the Florida a gross case in illustration of what I say in regard to the manner in which the laws are abused to help the Spaniards; my own arrest is another equally plain. I am to-day under bonds for \$10,000 upon the charge of having violated \$6 veral clauses of the pentrality laws of the United States. The Feal object of my arrest unquestionably was served in the arrest itself; and the chances are no attempt will ever be made to go through with the farce of my trial, as in the case of the Florida. This I am warranted in believing and asserting, knowing, as I do, that my indictment and arrest were procured upon the false testimeny of two fellows whom I never saw; while one of the grounds of the indictment against me is complicity with a gentleman with whom I never exchanged a word on any subject whatsoever even the weather.

Rely on it, the Cubans in the United States will never be found resorting to mad cap, piratical schemes such as that related by your correspondent.

THOMAS JORDAN.

New York, Jan. 12, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-SIR-In your issue of this morning, under the head of "Piratical Plot," a correspondent, supposing to write from Aspinwall, gives you a very sing to write from Aspinwall, gives you a very spirited description of a piratical scheme of some hundred Cubans in this city, commanded by General W. A. C. Ryan, to seize the steamer Ocean Queen on her trip to Aspinwall.

As not a single word or that story has the least shadow of truth, allow me to ask you to make it known to your readers. I remain respectfully yours, MIGUEL D'ALDAMA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1871.

Dehaven Brothers, of this city, have received a letter from Joseph S. Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office, Department of the Interior, stating that he is now engaged in preparing a list of lands upon which to issue a patent to the Union Pacific Ratiroad Company for about 500,000 acres along the first two hundred miles of the road.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The army board to devise & system of artillery tactics has been ordered to suspend further labor upon the work until otherwise ordered.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Way a Session is Made

Buying Up Opposition to Bills Put Up to Be Sold.

The Question of Ferry and Car Fares.

THE CITY PALACE CAR SCHEME.

LIBEL SUITS AGAINST EDITORS. Appointments by the Gov-

THE WATER SUPPLY.

ernor.

that the session of the Legislature this year is to be a "quiet" one will, I feel pretty certain, find them selves very much mistaken in a week or two. It is an old dodge of political tricksters, who come to Albany every year as poor as church mice and ten on, to give it out, whenever they have a few jobs on hand, that everything is certain to be quiet at the capital. It may not always be to the interest of the tricksters to resort to this way of putting the wary off their guard, who would otherwise keep a sharp lookout for every scheme they put their hands to, no matter honest it might appear to be; but "nothing risk nothing gain" is an old motto well known to a good many of our virtuous lawmakers in more ways than one. And who knows the games of chance, of profit if not of loss, so well as a New York Assembly man? The fact is that the "quiet session" cry this year may have more force in it than it could possibly have had last year, thanks to the generous efforts of the Young Democracy, who, if they did nothing else than raise a great hubbub, made their opponents feel that a row could break out once

SACRED FOLD OF THE PAITHFUL. but that there will be some lively times of it before the present session is one-half over is as certain as that Mr. Husted did not get elected Speaker the other day. The very best guarantee of this is found in the steady increase of the lobby fraternity on the arrival of every train. Of course the term lobbyist admits of a very broad definition, but it is not necessary to make an Albany Legislature "lively" to take into account the small fry wirepullers who try, by oily persuasiveness unadulterated with a mixture of the much admired cash principle, to get a poor little county bridge built or

AN OLD BURIAL GROUND
moved into the wilderness. What does make it
"lively," however, is the apparition on the floors of the two houses of heavy weights, who represent big railroad interests or some other big interests which everybody knows beforehand are determined and that whichever makes the largest bid is almos certain of choking the life out of the other. This is to say that the men who are to push railroads and underground horse cars and canal projects into every legislative conversation outside houses have already shown their hands to everybody; but I do say that certain members know what is coming and are preparing to meet the onset in the usual way. Now, what is this usual way? Is it to bring forward a bill favorable to a particular one of the interests which are determined to save Itself when a storm is brewing By no means. A wily legislator will tell you, if he dares, a thousand times no. It simply consists in bringing forward a bill to oppose some villanous project which these same particular interests may desire to succeed. This has the stamp of legislative honesty on the face of it; but every man who knows what Albany legislation is, can easily understand that money is paid not so much to buy support for a measure as to buy opposition against the

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE but it is not; for before one bill is presented by the will have been presented beforehand favorable to just what the triend of the railroad does not want, Several bills already presented to the Assembly look suspiciously like bids for opposition purchase of this kind, but it will be time enough to designate them when the "other side" shows its hand to save

them when the "other side" shows its hand to save itself.

A FERRY FARE.

The New York members this morning had rather the best of the little business that was done previous to the early adjournment which took place out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Blood, and managed to have read two bills, in which New York city will have a big say. The first one relates to the lerry companies, and was offered by Mr. Irving, who says that he is determined that it shall become a law, and that it, at least, is not one of those oppssition manacuvres which somebody will have to pay heavily for to effectually squelch. The fact is, Jimmy is a family man, and when he is in town likes to take a trip to Brooklyn or Williamsburg once in a while, and the three and four cent business has more than once ruffed his usual good nature. Of course he don't care a snap for a few extra cents for a fare, for didn't he help to give those Fenian exiles a big lift pecuniarily? But he argues as a family man that there are people to whom an extra cent a day is

A FORTUNE IN A YEAR,
and that the atoresald fortune ought, by right, to go into the pockets of the poor folks, who are not members of the Union or any other ferry company. The bill when first introduced read, "all ferries carrying passengers between New York and Brooklyn," thus leaving the Thirty-fourth street four-cent ferry and the Williamsburg ferries out of the scorching; but the moment Jimmy discovered it he quickly changed it to "all ferry companies carrying passengers between New York and Brooklyn," it had did not include Hunter's Point then he wanted to know why!

"But, Irving, old boy," exclaimed Flanagan, who

But, Irving, old boy," exclaimed Flanagan, who

"But, Irving, old boy," exclaimed Flanagan, who sits near him, and who was looking over Jimmy's shoulder as he scratched down "any other joint," "why that'll include Staten Island ferry too." "Well, what of it?" queried the father of the bill. "It's an awful fall from ten to one cent, aintit?" "Ix how it. So much the better." Irving is swidently after all the companies with a sharp stick, and if the bill deesn't go through all right somebody is going to get mad about it, that's certain. The following is the bill:—Section three declares all previous acts inconsistent with the bill repealed, and section four makes its operation immediate after it becomes a law.

SECTION 1. All ferry companies carrying passangers be

mediate after it becomes a law.

SKOTION I. All ferry companies carrying bassengers between New York and any other point shall not charge for ferriage of one adult passenger, either way, more than two cents for one passage; for children under twelve years of age, the rate of one cent for one passage, and for every vehicle drawn by one or two horses, not more than twelve cents for one passage.

SEC. 2. Each ferry company within the provisions of section one of this act shall keep for sale packages of twenty tickets, to be sold to foot passengers at the rate of not more than thirty cents for each package, and shall sell the same to all who may wish to purchase at the places where ferriage is collected.

is collected.

For each and every violation of the provisions of this act by the companies mentioned in the first section hereof the party so violating shall be subject to a penalty of one thousand dollars, one-half of such fine, when collected, to be paid to the informant and one half to be paid into the treasury of the city in which the owners or lessees of such ferry

paid to the informant and one half to be paid into the treasury of the city in which the owners or lessees of such ferry reside.

THE CITY CAR TRAVEL.

After this raid on the money bags of the ferry folks had been referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation for its action another James, O'Neil by name, inaugurated another on the city railroad companies, by sending up to the Clerk's desk a bill entitled "For the better accommodation of passengers in city railroads." It aims to but an end to the "packing system," so highly prized by the managers of city cars, who have more regard for an extra fare than for the comfort of those who give them a luxurious living by their patronage. By the provisions of the act the companies are compelled to divide their car seats into a certain number, and provides that no greater number of persons can be allowed on the cars than can be comfortably seated. When all the seats of a car are occupied a sign over them showing this must be exhibited, so that those who run may read and look elsewhere for a ride. It is also made incumbent for cars to start every minute from each of the up and down depots, from seven to ten in the morning and three to seven in the evening, and does not allow them to charge over five cents for any distance below Sixty-fifth street. It will be remembered that a bill somewhat similar to this was defeated a couple of years ago by means which

THE "HEATHEN CHINEE,"

fully imitate this year. It is not known who drew up the present bill or at whose instance it was offered. It is considered a good one by the city members, and the fact that bills somewhat similar to it have been defeated should not make everybody jump to the conclusion that the present one is another of those "opposition" baits I have spoken of, which are occasionally thrown out to catch a gold fish that will swallow it so effectually that it will never be heard of more. It should be mentioned that for every violation of the provision against the "packing system" a penalty is fixed of imprisonment in the county jail or a fine of fifty dollars, or both, one-halt to go to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, whose counsel is authorized to prosecure companies for violations of the law in this particular respect. If this doesn't make the philanthropic Bergh leap out of his thoots for joy a good many people hereabouts will be much disappointed—probably for the boots' sake, which do so much philanthropic tramping

good many people nereasonts will be much disappointed—probably for the boots' sake, which do so much philanthropic tramping

TO THE RESCUE OF EDITORS.

Mr. Nelson to-day came to the rescue of unfortunate editors, who, whether they like it or not, are often made defendants in libel suits. It may not be very generally known, but it is a strange fact, that in the case of a newspaper proprietor or editor being sued for libel the law does not protect him from coming out of it in the long run a loser pecunarily, even if he wins. Mr. Snocks, for instance, gets it into his head because an editor, who is supposed to know what he writes about, tells the world at large that the aforesaid Snocks is an unmitigated ass that he must sue the quill driver. Well, he does so, and, of course, comes out second best. What then? Why the editor has to pay the costs; in fact, to plank down three or four hundred dollars or so for

THE PLEASURE OF BEING SUED.

This bull, which has badly gored more than one of the fraternity. Mr. Nelson has taken by the horns by means of a bill which throws the costs on the

of the fraternity, Mr. Nelson has taken by the horns by means of a bill which throws the costs on the shoulders where they properly belong when the editor comes out of a libel suit with flying colors—namely, on the piaintiff. Fellows of a sensitive nature who have amused themselves heretofore by making the newspaper folks pay for their fiddlers in silly libel suits will be likely to give up the fun hereafter when this bill becomes a law.

The Westchester Boulevard commission.

That Boulevard Commission, which gave Albany legislators such trouble last year, is doomed to be driven to the wall again this season. At least Mr. Heusted says he'll try to make it feel badly if it hasn't spent the money entrusted to its care by previous Legislatures in the way honesty should have dictated. The Westchester representatives in the lower nouse believe that honesty is no policy with the commission, and that over \$1,700,000 of the \$2,000,000 the eleven members who compose it have had control of have found their way into private pockets. To make sure what has become of the money, and what has been done for it, Mr. Heusted presented a bill to-day which compels the commission to make at once a special report to the supervisors of every town their boulevard goes through, as to what work they have accomplished, how much it cost and the why and wherefore. It is rumored that there are lat pickings somewhere in this same boulevard job. Probably Mr. Campbell, of the Committee on Roads and Bridges, didn't know it when he jumped to his feet and objected to the bill being referred to the Judiciary Committee. And it may be that he wasn't sorry when a majority vote of the House sent it there and thus took it out of his committee's hands.

The New YORK WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. Tweed introduced a bill in the Senate to au-

And it may be that he wasn't sorry when a majority vote of the House sent it there and thus took it out of his committee's hands.

The New York water supply.

Mr. Tweed introduced a bill in the Senate to authorize the taking of certain lands for the use of the Croton Aqueduct. The bill contemplates the increasing of the supply of water by the purchase of additional lands and lakes in Putnam county. The Aqueduct Department have already purchased the lands and paid for them the sum of \$25,000, and this bill is intended to legalize the purchase.

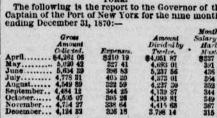
The bill provides that the Supreme Court of the First Judicial district shall appoint three commissioners, one of whom shall be from Putnam county, and another from New York county, who shall be the commission to purchase "such additional lands and waters as may be deemed necessary by them" for the purpose of furnishing an inexhaustable supply of pure and wholesome water to New York. It authorizes the commissioners to enter upon lands, make surveys, &c., and provides that in the event of disagreement between owners and the commission as to the price of the land, the latter shall report to the Court. The Comproder is to issue bonus and raise the money, to be paid within sixty days, as directed by the Court, the bonds to be entitled "Additional water stock of the city of New York." The interest en them is to be at the rate of seven per cent, redeemable in less than fifty years, at the option of the Comptroller. The title to the lands thus acquired is vested in the Mayor and Commonality of Jour city. The Commissioner's salary is to be five dollars per day.

PEREY FACILITIES BETWEN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Senator Pierce introduced a bill compelling the Fulton Ferry Company to run boats between Catharine street and Main street, Brooklyn, once in every fifteen minutes up to twelve P. M., and every half-hour from twelve P. M. until five A. M.

REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The following is the report to the Governor of the Captain of the Port of New York for the nine months



December... 4,124 29 325 18 5.798 14 316 61

The city palace car scheme, full details of which I gave you in a previous letter, was brought up in the Senate to-day by Mr. Genet. It turns out now that the fare for an exclusive seat from Harlem to the City Hall in one of the cars is to be, not simply ten cents, but ten cents over the present fare, making seventeen cents in all. The Third Avenue Railroad is at the bottom of the movement, which they mean to make successful if hard work, and possibly money, can do it. If labor does not fetch the thing the latter certainly will.

The republicans held a severet caucus to-night in

the latter certainly will.

The republicans held a secret cancus to-night in the Court of Appeals rooms. The proceedings were, for a wonder, harmonious. The subjects discussed were the Carey-Iwombly case and the practice of "pairing oft." Messrs. Alvord, Littlejohn, Gleason and Busied took the most active part in the debates that ensued. It was determined to agitate the Twombly case until the committee to which it has been referred make a report upon it, and in order to make the agitation as troublesome to the democrats as possible it was resolved not only to selze upon every opportunity to excite debate about the case, but to incessantly pester the majority with resolutions for the committee to report on a certain day, hereafter to be fixed upon, and to call for the ayes and noes upon them every time they are offered. Governor Alvord denounced Tammany Hall in the most bitter terms for depriving Mr. Twombly of what he called his "indisputable right" to a seat in the House. Several of those who spoke upon the subject declared their belief that justice would not be done Mr. Twombly in any event, but that agitation of the question was necessary to show the republicans of the State that their representatives in the House would not acquiesce in the outrage without a fight, even though they knew the struggle to be a hopeless one. It was decided to discountenance pairing off, as they had everything to gain by taking their chances of a democrat or two not turning up in the House when the majority needed their full strength to carry a political measure.

I may add that it is the intention of the Committee on Privileges and Elections to give the republicans very little chance for their pestering resolutions about Twombly, and put an end to the whole squabble by making a report immediately after all the evidence in relation to the case has been taken. Of course, when the committee was made up it was so fixed as to make its report on this particular case a foregone conclusion, no matter what the evidence might be.

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Truslee of the State Institution for the Bitnd-W.

C. Kenny, of Batavia, vice D. W. Tomlinson,

Trustee of the State Institution for the Bina—W.
J. C. Kenny, of Batavia, vice D. W. Tomlinson, deceased.

Loan Commissioners—Albany county, Alexander H. Wands, vice M. V. B. Winne, deceased. Franklin county—Albert H. Miller, vice S. D. Lawrence. Oneida county—Charles S. Drummond, vice Israel B. Spencer, resigned. Putnam county—Edmund Doan. Suffolk county—Halleck F. Luce, vice H. A. Holmes, resigned.

Commissioner of Appeals—Hiram Gray, of Elmira. The report of the New York Prison Association shows that there were 97,050 persons visited in the prisons of New York and Brooklyn; 25,994 complaints were made, 6.372 of which were withdrawn at the instance of the association as being of a trivial character; 8,108 persons were discharged by the courts, on their recommendation; 19,994 released prisoners were aided with board, clothing, &c. 4,249 were provided with situations, making a grand total of 168,008 cases aided by the association in twenty-six years. Last year there were 3,500 prisoners aided as their necessities required, 704 complaints were examined, 224 complaints were withdrawn, 186 were discharged at the instance of the association, 1,463 liberated prisoners were supplied with necessary board, &c.; 134 discharged convicts were supplied with necessary board, &c.; 134 discharged convicts were supplied with necessary board, &c.; 134 syear 6,321, besides relief given the families of some of them. The report reviews the work for the past years and gives many statistics that have already been made public.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1871, REPORTS.

By Mr. MURPHY-To confirm the title to lands questioned by reason of the allenage of the forme owners; also a bill supplementary to the act securin to creditors a just division of estates of debtors who convey to assignces for the benefit of creditors; also regulating the term of onice of notaries nublic.

A bill for the relief of the Buffalo Surgical Dispensary was passed.

By Mr. Genet — Amending the charter of the New York and Long Island Bridge Company; also providing better accommodations for the New York Third Avenue Railroad.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Exempting Westchester county from the General Drainage law for wetlands; also to authorize the construction of railroads in New York and across the Harlem river.

Mr. CAULDWELL reported the bill to prevent the opening of roads through St. John's Coilege, West Farms.

Mr. Pierce introduced a bill chartering the American Home Missionary Society; also relative to the running of ferryboats by the Union Ferry Company over the East river.

On motion of Mr. Pierce the Senate agreed to adjourn from to-morrow till Monday evening next.

Mr. Tweed introduced a bill to take additional lands for the Croton Aqueduct.

The Senate then went into executive session.

On the reopening of the doors Mr. Cheames noticed bills to open Lexington avenue across Gramercy Park, New York, and to remove the cievated railway in New York.

The Senate then adjourned.

ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1871. Mr. Goodrich asked to be excused from serving on the Committees on Petitions of Aliens and on Indian Affairs. Agreed to.

By Mr. ELY-For the preservation of game. By Mr. CHAMBERS-To charter the Hornellsville

and Northwestern Railroad. By Mr. LEWIS-Chartering the Commercial Trav

By Mr. Lewis—Chartering the Commercial Travellers' Association, of New York city; also to amend the New York and Brooklyn wharing act.

By Mr. Irving—Regulating charges by the New York and Brooklyn terries.

By Mr. O'NEILL—For the better accommodation on the New York and Brooklyn horse cars.

By Mr. POUND—To amend the act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors.

By Mr. PRINCE—Amending the charter of the New York Institution for the Blind.

By Mr. Nelson—Relative to security for costs in actions for libel; also to amend the Libel law.

By Mr. Selekerg—Relative to stenographers in several courts in the Sixth Judicial district.

By Mr. Heustro—Relative to the appoin ment of commissioners to lay out roads in Westchester county.

By Mr. Jacobs—Amending the charter of the New

By Mr. Jacobs—Amending the charter of the New York State Loan and Trust Company.

Mr. Field, from the Judiciary Committee, reported in favor of the appointment by the cierks of Herkimer and Monroe counties of special deputies.

Mr. Alberger introduced a bill to incorporate the National Law Council of New York city.

The Senate concurrent resolutions on the death of Senator Blood were taken up, and after addresses by Messrs. Alvord, Heusted and Murphy the House adjourned.

THE FISHERY CONUNDRUM.

The New Brunswick Press on Herald Rates

The Daily Telegraph and Morning Journal, of S John, N. B., in its issue of January 7, devotes several columns of its space to extracts from the reports of our Commissioners to Ottawa and Gloucester on the fishery question. Editorially it thus comments on the subject:-

the fishery question. Editorially it thus comments on the subject:—

A GREAT NEWSPAPER'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE RIGHT UNDERSTANDING OF THE FISHERY AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.

Though it would be difficult for the New York Herald to add to its lame for enterprise and success in the collection and dfusion of news, it may fairly be said to have surpassed liself in its issue of Tuesday last. It has ere now supplied London with intelligence of General Napier's expedition against Theodore in the wilds of Abyssima in advance of the most expert correspondents of the Times. Its reports of its correspondent's account of his interview with Louis Napoleon at Wilhelmshöne and various other matters connected with the war were first transmitted by the caole to New York, and next sent back in the same way to the London newspapers. These are only a fair sample of its journalistic leats. In its issue of Tuesday, however, it has performed a more useful, if not a more brilliant, service, it publishes the reports of two special commissioners on the fishery question. One of these has made Ottawa the centre of his inquiries. The other has operated among the Glouceater fishermen. The commissioner to Canada, who, by the way, seems to be a gentleman of high culture, "interviewed" the Dominion Premier, Sir John A. Macdonaid, Sir Francts Hincks, the Hon. S. L. Tilley, the Hon. Joseph Howe, and, in particular, the Hon. Peter Mitchell. The commissioner to the constituents of General Butler, in Massachusetts, had to do with the owners of fishermen of several of the captured vessels, and has set down many of their rough expressions, garnished with oaths and sea phrases, and given a graphic picture of their wrongs, as they regard them. The facts alleged by the fishermen again that they enjoy various fishing and trading rights from which their own nation has solemnly excluded them, and they are proportionately belligerent, holding, as the Herald publishing and trading rights from which their own nation has solemnly excluded them, and they a

public, nay, before the whole civilized world, and had spent tens of thousands of dollars in the attempt, they could not have performed the task half so well as has now been done, simply as part of its journalistic enterprise, and without any expense to Canada, by the New York Herald. We shall retire from the Gloucester fishermen for the present, not so much for fear of being "blown up," as because we shall require all our space in order to convey some idea of the views elicited by the Herald's commissioner to the Dominion.

The Herald's commissioner to Ottawa begins his report by acknowledging the courteous and rriendly manner in which, as a representative of the Herald, he was received at Ottawa by the members of the Privy Council, to whom he pays the marked tribute of saying that "he thinks it impossible to speak too highly of the energy and luculity and fulness with which the whole subject was stated by them on behalf of their government." This able writer, inderstood to be an Englishman by birth, a barrister by profession, a traveller in many lands, a distinguished author, and now, by preference and naturalization, an American citizen, continues.—

Here follow coplous extracts from the report of

Here follow copious extracts from the report of

Our special commissioner:—

The Herald devotes a characteristic article to the review of the reports of its two commissioners, holding the balance pretty evenly between thom. bay "letting down" Fresident Grant as easily as possade the United States, make out, the Herald Says, a good case for themselves, on their own showing; but, then, the fishermen also have a case, and their idea is that Canada, deprived of reciprocity, just wishes to harass the Americans into the negotiation of another treaty. President Grant must have discovered some merits in the views of the fishermen—what they are does not appear—else ne never would have spoken so strongly on this subject; rather a siender defence of the President. The Herald's idea is, of course, that amnexation is the grand panacea for all fishery disputes, and for all questions as to the right to "shoot Niagara," and the rapids of the St. Lawrence. Americans could never permit the Mississippi to be held by the Southern rebels, and so they can never be satisfied that either Great Britain or Canada shall control the mouth of the St. Lawrence. The inference here does not seem to have any very intimate connection with the premises, but as the Herald admits that "the time has not yet come for the uitimatum of annexation," it concludes that General Schenck "will be charged with negotiations looking to a temporary settlement of these border difficulties as a sort of appendix to the Alabama claims." This is all right; we ask no more than a fair and equitable arrangement of the matter and we regard the Herald's reports as affording most valuable assistance in that direction, as well as furnishing evidence that the Herald raily understands the great functions of the journalist, higher, grander and more influential in many respects than those of the statesman. The HEBALD devotes a characteristic article to the

ANOTHER RAILROAD MURDER.

Two Brothers Killed on the New York and

Harlem Railroad. During Wednesday forenoon an accident of a shocking nature occurred on the New York and Harlem Railroad, near Chappaqua, Westchester county, by which two brothers, named John and George Quimby, aged respectively thirty and twentyone years, lost their lives. From the meagre information vouchsafed regarding the casualty it would mation vouchsafed regarding the casualty it would appear that the deceased parties were crossing the railroad track in a light wagon, when they were struck by the locomotive of a gravel train, which was then running at a high rate of speed. The lore of the cellision dashed the horse and vehicle literally to atoms, instantly killing Jehn Quimby, while his brother, who was taken up insensible, remained in that condition until yesterday morning, when he expired. The deceased men were sons of Reuben Quimby, ex-postmaster of the village of Sing Sing. Oroner Meeks was notified of the occurrence.

The firemen of Newark are taking active measures ooking to the erection at an early day of a handsome monument, at a cost of between twenty and thirty thousand dollars, over the graves in Pair-mount Cemetery of their deceased comrades. The plan most scriously considered is similar to that of Patrick Henry in front of the State House in Rich-